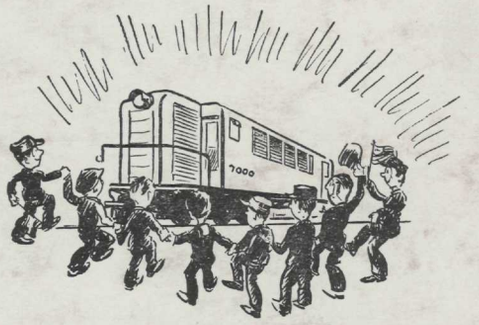
G-E *Campus News*

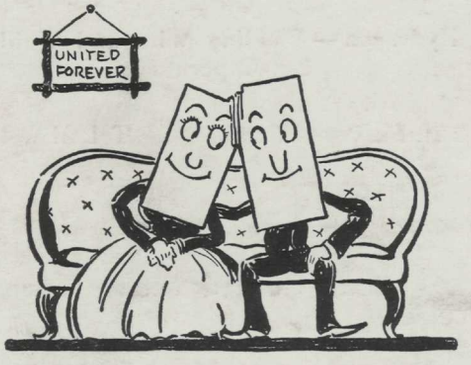


NUMBER 7000

JUST as if timed to take part in the 25th birthday celebration of the General Electric shops in Erie, Pa., Locomotive Number 7000 recently bowed its way out of its shed and took a brilliant turn on the test track.

The first of Number 7000's predecessors was begun in Erie in 1911, or just 25 years after electrical manufacture had commenced in Schenectady. Since that time locomotives weighing from 1½ to 300 tons have been turned out to improve haulage electrically. This range includes types for every sort of service—straight electric with trolley pole or third-rail shoe, battery types, internal-combustion engines, and combinations of different designs.

The Erie plant is notable for its contributions to practically every phase of modern electric transportation. The electrification of terminals and railroads has been accomplished largely with Erie equipment. Many of the new high-speed trains, which have aroused so much interest in rail travel, and many urban transit vehicles, such as street cars, trackless trolley coaches, and diesel-electric buses, likewise use Erie equipment.

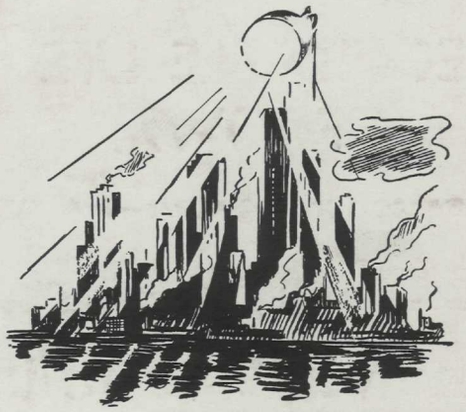


FIFTY YEARS OF WELDED BLISS

TWO pieces of metal were joined in "weldlock" fifty years ago. That was in 1886, when Professor Elihu Thomson, one of America's greatest pioneers in the field of electrical science and co-founder of the General Electric Company, invented resistance welding—fusing metals by placing them in contact and passing an electric current through them.

To mark the golden anniversary and to honor the man who officiated at the "ceremony," the Detroit Section of the American Welding Society dedicated a recent program to Professor Thomson's invention.

The years have seen resistance welding develop from its purely experimental stage into a process of metal fabrication that is wide in application. Metal radio and industrial tubes and parts, automobile bodies, the high-strength aluminum alloys used in aircraft, farm implements, the new lightweight railway equipment—all are fabricated by resistance welding.



SUNSHINE IN MANHATTAN

AT last there is sunshine—sunshine for those who spend so much of their hurried lives in the shadows of Manhattan's financial district. For in his new downtown recreation and health center—largest of its kind in the world—Artie McGovern, famous trainer and physical director, has equipped both the hot room and gymnasium with ultraviolet sunlamps.

Installed by General Electric engineers in the form of 26 ceiling units—probably the largest installation ever made in a single location—they not only afford health-giving artificial sunshine but are the sole means of illuminating the two rooms.

This installation marks another step forward in the field of lighting. The development of better lamps to sell at greatly reduced prices, the campaign for safety on the highway by means of improved highway lighting, the "Better Light—Better Sight" movement for the protection of eyesight, and the search for methods to improve general health have all been given strong impetus through the efforts of the General Electric Company.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC